

dominal surgeon and the physician interested in research in gastroenterology will find this book indispensable in consideration of any aspect of clinical problems within the field it covers.

While the material presented is basically that accumulated during the long clinical experience of Dr. Bockus and his pupils there is woven into the text the clinical and surgical experience of many of the leading clinicians and those in the great medical centers of this country and abroad. This gives the reader a broader basis of knowledge, supplements the views and experience of the Bockus school and leads to an excellent bibliography for exploration of specific subjects.

Up to date in discussion of such subjects as drugs and endocrine factors in relation to peptic ulcer, cytologic studies and gastrocamera in diagnosis, there is even a section on gastric freezing and cooling in the management of peptic ulcer and bleeding. At the same time the text includes in an up to date form much of the well recognized and accepted basic stuff in the diagnosis and treatment of disease of the esophagus and stomach. The reader will find discussion of material of principally historical interest such as syphilis of the stomach and the Einhorn string test as well. Not included in this volume is discussion of functional gastrointestinal or gastric disorders.

The text is unusually well illustrated with tables and charts, with diagrams of pain reference, with colored plates of organ relationships and diseases and with excellent radiographs showing a wide variety of diseases and complications of them. The publisher has done the usual excellent Saunders job of workmanship.

All in all the publication of the second edition of Bockus' *Gastroenterology* marks an important milestone in gastroenterology in the Western World. It will serve as a most useful instrument in the education of countless practicing physicians, medical scientists and students. Until the third edition appears it almost certainly will stand alone as the outstanding reference work in gastroenterology in the world.

DWIGHT L. WILBUR, M.D.

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THE GROWTH OF MEDICAL THOUGHT—Lester S. King, M.D. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Ill., 1963. 254 pages, \$5.50.

Medicine is partly art and partly science. Art in turn is many things. The author of this interesting work reviews the growth of medical thought from the eras when mythological philosophies predominated, through the intervening more or less ecclesiastical centuries until the present day, when many choose to believe that science predominates.

The book is divided into five sections. The first deals with medical thought as exemplified by the works or fables of Apollo, Asclepius and Hippocrates. Of these of course, Hippocrates was outstanding, some of his descriptions of disease being so precise that a diagnosis can be made therefrom to this day.

Six centuries later Galen produced theories of disease based on observation and logic. Galen, his so-called "faculties" and the "problem of change" occupy the second section.

The third is titled "The philosophic approach" and commences naturally with the year 1493 when Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus P. von Hohenheim was born—Paracelsus, to you dear friend—the progenitor of "a dynamic approach to philosophy" despite the alleged inconvenience of having been gelded by a sow in early life. Amongst the many observations of Paracelsus was that pertaining to "the fog" which lies between heaven and earth. To this he attributed asthma, coughing and short-

windedness. Conversely, the fog in the mines caused the miners' disease. Remarkable prescience.

Section four deals with progress through the eras of Vesalius, Harvey and Hoffman, the first two astride the world of medical thought like a twin colossus.

In section five, the cell therapy, as exemplified by the works of Boerhaave, Schwann, Rokitsansky and Virchow is discussed and expounded.

The epilogue dwindles downhill through filterable viruses, ionizing radiations, molecular disorders and other minutiae, the shadows of which, while dramatic and of vast import, are less readily scanned than those of the findings in the previous twenty centuries.

The author is a pathologist, now on the editorial staff of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. His style is not at first easy, but his work is well annotated, rewarding, and recommended to all who would contemplate the circumambience of our profession.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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SPORTS MEDICINE—Edited by J. G. P. Williams, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., Registrar, National Spinal Injuries Centre, Stoke Mandeville Hospital. Foreword by Sir Arthur Porritt, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., M.S., F.R.C.S., President, Royal College of Surgeons of England; Chairman, British Association of Sport and Medicine. The Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 East Preston Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland, 1962. 420 pages, \$12.00.

The author writes about all the various types of injuries associated with athletic competition, and offers a guide for motivating and training athletes.

The first three chapters, dealing with the physiological and psychological aspects of sports, should be of great interest to the coach, the athlete and the physician.

The mid-portion of the book, while dealing with elementary anatomy and physiology which should delight the non-medical reader, also contains many proven and excellent methods of treating the injured athlete. His numerous illustrations make the text more interesting, especially those of specific athletes and athletic events. Unfortunately the author is British, and medications he recommends are unknown in this country by the name under which they are sold in England. The treatment of adductor adhesions was new to this reviewer.

The last five chapters in the book encompass team training, nutrition, dental hygiene and immunization. There is also an excellent chapter on the use of competitive sports for rehabilitation of seriously disabled and handicapped individuals. The author's discussion of motivation and his description of "guts" indicates insight into the complex factors which indicate athletic performance.

CHARLES G. HUTTER, M.D.

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BRONCHIAL ASTHMA—Albert H. Rowe, M.S., M.D., Lecturer in Medicine (Emeritus), University of California Medical School, San Francisco, California; Allergist, Samuel Merritt Hospital, Consultant in Allergy, Oakland Naval Hospital, Oakland, California, and Albert Rowe, Jr., M.D., Associate Chief of Medicine, Highland Hospital and Samuel Merritt Hospital, Oakland, California. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, 1963. 250 pages, \$11.00.

Whenever in allergy circles food allergy is discussed, the name of Albert H. Rowe is sure to be mentioned. For well over thirty years, Dr. Rowe has been stressing the importance of food hypersensitivity among allergic individuals as an important and often the important etiological factor. His cereal-free diet which eliminates all cereals as well as eggs, milk and wheat along with chocolate, fish, selected fruits and vegetables, all spices and condiments, is well known, not only in the United States but throughout the